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65th YEAR VOLUME 45, NUMBER 145 RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915. —TWELVE PAGES WEATHER PAGE 1.—FAIR PRICE, 2 CENTS

SHIPS GREAT NEED OF TWO AMERICAS

Better Transportation, Either Under Government or Private Control, Urged by President.

WILSON WELCOMES VISITORS

Delegates From Eighteen Latin American Republics Meet U. S. Public and Business Men.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Some of the obstacles which war across the Atlantic has thrown into the path of industrial and commercial prosperity and the march of trade in the Western Hemisphere were outlined to-day at the first session of the Pan-American Financial Conference.

The outstanding thought of the conference as expressed by many speakers was the need for improvement of transportation, for a readjustment of methods of financial exchange and for uniformity of laws north and south of the equator in relation to subjects which vitally affect international relations. Steps were taken at the close of the day to pave the way for uniform statutes through appointment of a committee with a representative from each invited nation and several representatives of the United States.

President Wilson, who welcomed the delegates to this country, dwelt on the need for development of transportation, and Secretaries Bryan, Redfield and McAdoo and Postmaster-General Burleson later added their recommendations for steamship lines, the independent of Europe to play between all the principal ports of the two Americas. Expression of this idea culminated to-night in the promise of Secretary McAdoo to select a committee of representatives of the United States and of South American countries, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and possibly others, to take up to-morrow the question of steamship lines, either co-operative under these governments or under private control.

DELEGATIONS FOR EIGHTEEN LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Besides delegations from eighteen Latin-American republics participating in the conference, which is to continue throughout the week, are members of President Wilson's Cabinet, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission, Treasury officials and more than 100 representatives of great American banks, industrial corporations and commercial houses. The American business men and financiers were named by Secretary McAdoo as official representatives of the United States at the conference.

The opening day was devoted chiefly to speechmaking. President Wilson began with an unequivocal declaration that the conference was not for the exploitation of the invited nations, but for a union of interests in which the United States will not try to make use of the others, but to labor to the advantage of all.

"It would be a very great thing," said the President, "if the Americas could add to the distinction which they already wear of showing the way to peace, to permanent peace."

"The way to peace for us, at any rate, is manifest. It is the kind of rivalry that does not involve aggression. It is the knowledge that men can be of the greatest service to one another and nations of the greatest service to one another when the jealousy between them is merely a jealousy of excellence and when the basis of their intercourse is friendship."

NATIONS WITH COMMON POLITICAL IDEALS

Secretary Bryan, who followed the President, pointed out that the nations assembled in the conference are neighbors, dedicated to a system of government with an identity of political purpose and a common political ideal.

"We cannot, therefore," said the secretary, "but be interested in each other. I am assured that this feeling of friendship is a growing feeling. The great address delivered by our chief executive at Mobile, when he stated that this nation has no desire to take one foot of land from any other nation, I am sure, has contributed something toward the cementing of our friendship."

Mr. Bryan's reference to President Wilson's Mobile speech aroused the enthusiasm of the delegates, and he was cordially welcomed to the conference.

"Neighbors," he continued, "must know each other and help each other as opportunity offers. And I take it that the principal purpose of this meeting is to find ways in which we may be helpful to each other. The President has suggested one, and a very important one, and that is co-operation in the providing of means of communication. The President has used his great influence to secure authority for this nation to do its part, and I doubt not that his efforts will find a response to the nations here assembled, and that in the course of time these nations, by co-operation, will establish lines of communication that will protect us from interruption if at any time nations in other parts of the world find themselves unable to settle their disputes in the way in which we expect to settle ours."

SEVERAL RESPONSES TO SPEECHES OF WELCOME

Response to these speeches of welcome were made by the following delegates: Argentina, Dr. Samuel Hale Pearson; Bolivia, Dr. Ignacio Calderin; Brazil, Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti; Chile, Dr. Luis Izquierdo; Colombia, Dr. Santiago Perez Triana; Costa Rica, Dr. John M. Keith; Cuba, Dr. Pablo Desvergne y Galdos; Dominican Republic, Dr. Francisco J. Peynado; Ecuador, Dr. Juan Cueva Garcia; Guatemala, Dr. Victor Sanchez Oceana; Honduras, Dr. Leopoldo Cordova; Nicaragua, Dr. Pedro Rafael Cuadra; Panama, Dr. Ramon P. Acevedo; Paraguay, Dr. Hector Velazquez; Peru, Dr. Isaac Alzamora; Salvador, Dr. Alfonso Quinones; Uruguay, (Continued on Third Page.)

Germany to Answer Note on the Frye Action in Sending Case to Prize Court Not Intended as Reply.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, in a cablegram received at the State Department to-day, said the German Foreign Office shortly would send a formal reply to the American note asking reparation, without reference to the prize court proceedings, for the owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

The ambassador had been instructed to inquire whether the sending of the Frye case to a prize court was to be regarded as an answer to the note from the United States, suggesting that such a procedure was unnecessary. Germany agreed, in the first place, to pay for the ship under the old Prussian-American treaty.

The State Department to-day gave out this statement: "The Department of State has received a cablegram from the American ambassador at Berlin, dated May 22, 1915, as follows: 'Foreign Office states that it did not intend to leave unanswered the note in the William P. Frye case or to reply by sending the ship to prize court. A formal reply shortly will be sent. While, under the German laws, the action of the prize court in issuing the monition is imperative, it remains totally independent of diplomatic negotiations.'"

GOETHALS ON STAND

Testifies in Connection With Alleged Graft Deals on Canal.

NEW YORK, May 24.—With Major-General George W. Goethals, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, as the first witness, the trial of Jacob Salas, a New York tobacco merchant, indicted with John Burke, manager of the commissary department of the zone, and Ricardo Bermudez, ex-Governor of Colon, for conspiracy to defraud the government, was begun in the Federal court here to-day.

Salas, Burke and Bermudez are accused of graft transactions in connection with tobacco contracts with the commissary department. A proposal by their attorneys that the three be tried separately, Salas first, was accepted by the government.

Assistant District Attorney Carstensen, in addressing the jury, said that the government would show that Salas and Bermudez paid Burke \$200,000 in eleven installments for tobacco contracts which they obtained from him. The examination of General Goethals was scarcely begun when adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

IN BEHALF OF FRANK

Prominent Men Urge Executive Clemency to Condemned Man.

ATLANTA, May 24.—Among more than 4,000 letters urging executive clemency for Leo M. Frank received to-day by Governor Slaton and the State Prison Commission were communications from United States Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois; Governor Ferguson, Texas; Circuit Judge G. B. Arnold, St. Louis; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Denver, and others.

TELEPHONE HOUSE URGES COMMUTATION.

AUSTIN, TEX., May 24.—The lower house of the Texas Legislature to-day adopted, by a vote of 71 to 42, a resolution asking the Governor of Georgia to commute the sentence of Leo M. Frank.

CALL TO ORGANIZED LABOR

Gompers Urges Opposition to Association for Labor Legislation.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The resignation of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a member of the American Association for Labor Legislation became known to-day when Mr. Gompers issued a call to organized labor to oppose the association because of its advocacy of a bill merging the State Workmen's Compensation Commission with the State Labor Department of New York.

ARRIVES FROM PETROGRAD

Scott Hayes Brings Confidential Dispatches to Washington.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Scott R. Hayes, son of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes, arrived here to-night from Copenhagen on the steamship United States with confidential government dispatches from Petrograd to Washington.

Found Unduly Prejudicial.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The refusal of the Chesapeake and Ohio to join with the Kansas City-Missouri River Navigation Company in joint rates and through routes on grain from Kansas City to Norfolk and Newport News for export was found to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be unduly prejudicial.

RUSSIAN WARSHIP SUNK; 1,400 LOST

Vessel Reported as the Winteleimon Evidently Refers to the Panteleimon.

DESTROYED IN BLACK SEA

Norwegian Steamer Minerva Is Sent to Bottom by German Submarine.

BERLIN, May 24 (by wireless to Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency to-day gave out the following: "According to a Bucharest dispatch, the Russian armored man-of-war Winteleimon has been sunk with 1,400 men in the Black Sea."

The foregoing evidently refers to the Russian battleship Panteleimon. This warship, whose destruction is said to have caused the loss of 1,400 lives, is put down in naval reference books as having a complement of about 740 men. In times of war, however, this number might be increased considerably.

The Panteleimon was built in 1897. She was 357 feet long. Her displacement was 12,582 tons. She carried four twelve-inch guns, sixteen six-inch, four three-inch, six three-pounders and five torpedo tubes.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

NEWCASTLE, ENG., May 24.—The Norwegian steamer Minerva was sunk by a German submarine on Saturday night. The crew of the steamer landed here to-night by the steamer Iris. The captain of the Iris reports that after he had rescued the crew of the Minerva, the submarine sent a torpedo at the Iris, narrowly missing her. The Minerva was bound from South Shields for Norway.

The steamer Minerva sailed from New York on April 16 for Kristiania. She arrived at Kirkwall on May 4, and from there was taken to Shields, arriving in the latter port on May 5. She was a vessel of 2,423 tons, and owned by Jacobson & Sons, of Kristiania.

FROHMAN'S BODY ARRIVES

Eight others of Lusitania Dead Landed in New York.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Nine of the Lusitania's dead were landed here to-day from the American Line steamer New York. Among them was the body of Charles Frohman.

Dr. Carl E. Foss, of Harlem, Mont., a survivor, who came on the New York, gave some graphic details of the destruction of the Lusitania. He said after the explosion of the torpedo he saw a lifeboat break from the davits and fall into the sea almost under the big ship's propeller blades.

"The blades ripped through the little boat and battered it to bits," he said. "One of the men was cut to pieces before my eyes, and the water was red where the boat went down."

Banked with floral tributes from friends here and abroad, Mr. Frohman's body was placed in a special room aboard the New York with those of the other victims. Robert H. Burnside, manager of the Globe Theater, was in charge of the body.

Many members of the theatrical profession were at the pier to receive the body of Mr. Frohman. Daniel Frohman and Alf Hayman, a business associate of the late producer, took charge of the remains on their arrival here. Services in memory of Mr. Frohman will be held at Temple Emanuel to-morrow.

HALT TO WIRELESS

Communication Between United States and Germany Severely Handicapped.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Wireless communication between the United States and Germany has been severely handicapped by the static conditions prevailing in the North Atlantic. The stations at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., have within the past week or two been frequently isolated from the plants in Germany. Such messages as are received are, for the most part, fragmentary, or often impossible to decipher.

The electrical activities of the aurora borealis, accompanied by electrical storms, are the causes of the difficulty, which may be expected to continue several weeks. During this time uncensored communication between Germany and the outside world will be limited, as the German-owned Atlantic cable was cut at the beginning of the war.

"HANDS OFF" IN MEXICO

West's Report Will Result in No Change in American Policy.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—President Wilson to-night received first-hand information concerning the Mexican situation from DuVal West, his special commissioner, who recently returned from a trip through the republic.

It is understood Mr. West's report will result in no change in the American policy toward Mexico. The administration is expected to continue its policy of "hands off," meantime, doing everything in its power to protect foreigners and their property, and bring about relief in sections where there is a food shortage.

Claims of victory from both the Carranza and Villa armies came to the State Department to-day.

THE F-4 IS BEING RAISED

Sunken Submarine Brought to Within 108 Feet of Surface.

HONOLULU, May 24.—The submarine F-4, which sank in Honolulu harbor two months ago, has been raised to within 108 feet of the surface. It is thought it will be brought to the surface on Thursday.

SEVERAL ITALIAN TOWNS BOMBARDED BY AUSTRIANS

King of Italy and Two of His Generals



King Victor Emmanuel is seen here walking with two of his most important commanders at one of the military camps outside of Rome.

GLASGOW ADDRESSES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Urges Charter Changes to Secure Business Efficiency by Best Available Men.

RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE

Chamber Amends By-Laws as to Dropping Members From Board, Notwithstanding Protest of Pollard and Rountree.

In his strong advocacy of a municipal form of government, which would consist of a Mayor and a Council, leaving to the Mayor the nomination of commissioners of the various departments, Arthur Glasgow, of London and Richmond, created a great impression when he addressed the Chamber of Commerce in the auditorium of the Jefferson Hotel last night. Mr. Glasgow iterated that it was no new form of municipal government which he was advocating, but rather one which had been tried in most of the European countries and found to be eminently successful. His references were not, he said, to the form of government adopted in the cities of Germany, though he believed them to be suitable.

Mr. Glasgow spoke more than an hour and a half, and his address was received with intense interest. Rounds of applause greeted him both at appearance on and retirement from the platform, and, as further witness that his argument had carried home, several questions were asked him at the end of his talk. The speaker was introduced by W. T. Reed, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who occupied the rostrum with several members of the board of directors of the chamber.

POLLARD AND ROUNTREE REFER TO "CLOSE CORPORATION"

Changes in the by-laws of the chamber, as suggested by the executive committee at its last meeting, were adopted unanimously, with the exception of that provision which would require the president to drop every year ten members from the board of directors, as has been the custom in the past. The executive committee had suggested that this rule be changed by dropping only five, instead of ten, members. President Reed stating that it was often embarrassing for the president of the chamber to drop from the roll ten men who had performed invaluable services.

The motion for the adoption of the change was made by E. M. Carrington, a former president of the chamber, and was opposed by Henry W. Rountree and H. R. Pollard, Jr., who said that there was abroad too much sentiment that the chamber was run by a close corporation. They thought it preferable to continue the custom of dropping ten men and infusing new blood into the directorate. When the roll was taken, however, the vote stood 74 to 46, in favor of the amendment to the by-laws.

Frank D. Dunlop, who has been acting as secretary since the death of his brother, was unanimously elected to that position on motion of L. Z. Morris, and now becomes secretary-treasurer. The other change in the by-laws was that setting the date for the annual meeting for the second Thursday in February, instead of for the second Thursday in January. To these latter suggestions there was no objection.

GLASGOW ADVOCATES GOVERNMENT OF EFFICIENCY

In his opening remarks, Mr. Glasgow said that he had no ax to grind for himself or for anybody else or for any interest. Rather, he spoke because he had had experience and had made a study of the question of municipal government, and, as a man vitally interested in the welfare of Richmond, was giving advice. He corrected the statement (Continued on Second page.)

RUGGERS' ROOF GARDEN-RUGGERS' Open every week night 8 P. M. till midnight. Dancing, music by Garvey's Orchestra.

AUDITOR SAYS ANNEXATION COST CITY \$1,721,601.23

Extension of Boundaries on November 5, 1914, Was Accomplished at Big Expense.

LOOKS INTO CONTRACT WORK

Finance Committee Finds That, Although \$200,000 Has Already Been Expended, Obligations Still Unsatisfied Aggregate \$123,230.47.

The total cost of annexation, up to last Saturday, counting everything that has been expended by the city and all contracts and bond issues that have been assumed by the city of Richmond, was \$1,721,601.23.

This is the total annexation cost to-day as presented to the Finance Committee last night in a summary prepared by City Auditor Crenshaw listing the city's expenditures and the newly assumed obligations directly attributable to the enlargement of November 5, 1914.

It is true that some of the big bond issues taken over from the incorporated towns do not mature for twenty years, or even longer, and that some of the other obligations are not immediately payable, but these circumstances, it was pointed out by the City Auditor, do not affect the main fact that the price Richmond has already paid for expanding her boundaries is \$1,721,601.23.

CONTRACT WORK IS SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

The summary was laid before the committee last night in the course of an inquiry into the state of contract work in the sections of the enlarged city that were formerly the four incorporated Northside towns. The inquiry, which was conducted with the aid of the Administrative Board, lasted until late in the night, and brought out some startling facts bearing on the amount of contract work, for which the city is still obligated.

On November 5, 1914, the date of annexation, it was estimated that the contractual obligations for work in the four incorporated towns that would be assumed by the city would amount to \$202,671.45.

Auditor Crenshaw's statement to the Finance Committee last night shows that there has been expended by the city for work in this territory, up to last Saturday, the sum of \$200,058.85. In addition to this amount, there remains still unpaid bills for completed work amounting to \$56,736.19. Besides this, there is uncompleted work under contract estimated at \$66,500.29.

BOARD IS ASKED TO CURTAIL WORK

The Administrative Board's attention was drawn to this state of affairs, and it was asked last night if it could not in some way curtail the amount of work in these sections of the new territory, since it was clear to the committee that, in several cases at least, the total bills for contract work would exceed by a considerable margin the amount estimated at the time of annexation. Henry P. Beck, of the board, expressed the belief that work remaining uncompleted after all present bills are paid would not exceed \$25,000.

The committee recommended for passage a resolution appropriating \$50,000 with which to pay contractors' balances due for work already completed. A partial list of the contractors who will receive payment out of this appropriation follows:

North Richmond—A. W. McCloy, curbs and gutters, \$4,035.23; C. S. Luck, grading, \$2,689.87; A. L. Phillips's Sons, \$1,333.29; Froehling & Robertson, \$31.06; Saville & Claiborne, \$351.18; William Kelly, Jr., \$758.76; A. W. McCloy, sidewalks, \$5,934.24.

Highland Park—Saville & Claiborne, \$173.55; Cosby & Maynard, \$5,882.68; R. G. McDonald and others, \$2,632; L. C. Timberlake, \$164.20.

Ginter Park—Continental Public Works Company, contract No. 1, \$2,293.34; the same, contract No. 2, (Continued on Second page.)

ITALIANS IN AMERICA EAGER FOR WAR DUTY

Ten Thousand Residents of New York Ask to Be Sent Home for Service.

MAY BE ORDERED TO CANADA

Care Being Taken by Officials of Rome Government Not to Violate in Any War Neutrality Laws of United States.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, May 24.—Ten thousand Italian residents of New York have already asked to be sent home for service in the war. Included in this number are many who either are naturalized citizens or have put themselves in the way of becoming such. In Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and other big cities, similar eagerness to join the colors is reported.

Such crowds of patriotic Italians flocked to the office of Consul-General G. Fara Forni to-day, despite the heavy rain, that a detail of police had to be called to prevent a blockade of the street. In a line they were admitted to the office of the consul-general, who later declared that, in the absence of instructions from his government regarding reservists, he could do nothing in the way of forwarding his compatriots to the battle line. Care is being taken by the Italian officials not to violate in any way the neutrality laws of the United States.

Meanwhile, there has been sent out broadcast a general amnesty for all Italian subjects who have heretofore failed to perform their allotted military service, and these have been given until August 4 to return and join the colors.

ALL WHO APPLY BEING LOOKED OVER CAREFULLY

There was a general understanding that all who apply for service are being listed and looked over carefully. While the law forbids the enlistment of equipment of any troops here under penalty of \$1,000 fine and three years' imprisonment, there is nothing to prevent the Italian government from paying the expenses of individual citizens who desire to return to their native land. On this basis Frenchmen and Englishmen by thousands rejoined the colors.

Next Monday the steamer Taormina, of the Lloyd-Italiano Line, will clear from New York for Naples and Genoa, and it was learned to-day that she will probably carry a large delegation of returning reservists. Then on June 5, the steamer Duke D'Abuzzi will also sail for Italian ports.

A rumor heard to-day was that the reservists will be ordered to rendezvous in British ports for transportation to Italy.

Approximately, Italian leaders said to-day, there are 3,000,000 of their countrymen in this country, almost 1,000,000 of whom are in New York. Of these, probably 50,000 are included in the reserve army of Italy. Whatever their number, if the call from the mother country comes, it was stated to-day, that married or single, all must respond, or be forever barred from again visiting their former homes. In the matter of military service, Italy, like other Continental nations, does not recognize American naturalization.

RAID BY MORALS SQUAD

Take Nearly 200 Hungers-On in Morals Court as Prisoners.

CHICAGO, May 24.—The morals squad of the Police Department to-day raided the City Hall, and took nearly 200 prisoners, hangers-on, in the morals court. Those who could not give a good reason for being in the courtroom were charged with vagrancy, and will have a hearing to-morrow.

"The Morals Court will cease to be a theater," said Judge Heap, who arranged for the raid.

ACTUAL FIGHTING BEGINS WITH LOSS OF LITTLE TIME

Advance Guards of Rival Armies on Frontier Fire First Shots.

VENICE ONE OF CITIES ATTACKED BY ENEMIES

Plan of Campaign Expected to Be Effort to Inflict Quick and Decisive Defeat.

VON HINDENBURG MAY LEAD

Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria Have as Yet Made No New Move.

Attacks by Air and Sea on Italian Coast Towns

THE war declared by Italy on Austria is not yet in full swing, but small battles are under way along the frontier, and the Austrians already have attacked Italian towns on the east coast with warships and aeroplanes. The towns shelled and bombarded included Venice, Ancona, Porto Corsini, Barletta, Geste and Potenza Picena.

The bombardment of Ancona is said to have lasted about two hours, and Vienna reports that the bombs thrown on the military buildings by the Austrian aeroplanes at that place and on the arsenal at Venice caused "visible damage and fire."

The Italian authorities, on the other hand, declare that the damage was slight.

In the east Russia has begun a new offensive, and the advance of the Austro-Germans seemingly has been checked. Vienna, for the first time in several weeks, fails to claim successes in Galicia. The Austro-Germans in this region have been thrown on the defensive, according to the Russian war office.

The British commander-in-chief on the Continent, Field Marshal Sir John French, reports the evacuation of some trenches by the British troops, owing to the use of asphyxiating gas shells by the German artillery east of Ypres, where the Germans broke through the British line in several places. The British troops, however, have made new progress in the strategically important territory to the north of La Bassée.

From London comes the announcement that Italy has engaged not to conclude a separate peace with Austria. This is in line with the agreement already signed by Great Britain, France and Russia.

LONDON, May 24.—Little or no time has been allowed to elapse between the declaration of the war and actual fighting between Italy and Austria. Austrian aeroplanes, destroyers and torpedo-boats early in the day descended on the Italian coast of the Adriatic and bombarded several towns, including Venice; while in the Tyrol and on the eastern frontier Italian and Austrian advance guards have fired the first shots.

The plan of the campaign has not yet been disclosed, but it is generally believed attempts to inflict a quick and decisive defeat, or, at least, one that will discourage the Italians, will be undertaken largely by the Germans under Field Marshal von Hindenburg.

It is said the German troops, with heavy guns, aeroplanes and Zeppelins, already are passing through the valley of the River Adige, in the direction of Verona, and that rapid and fierce blows will be delivered almost immediately at the Italian center. This the Germans believe would serve to hold off an Italian advance from the Province of Venice, where the flat nature of the country would give the Italians a greater chance of success.

BITTER DENUNCIATION OF ITALY'S ACTION

Throughout Austria and Germany there is bitter denunciation of Italy which for the moment has replaced England as the most-hated enemy. In the allied countries, on the other hand, Italian intervention is hailed with delight, and in the Italian quarters of London and Paris there have been enthusiastic demonstrations and cheering farewells to the Italians leaving to join the colors.

Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have made no move. The government of Bulgaria has reiterated that it will continue neutral so long as Bulgarian interests are not directly affected, and it sees no reason why they should be. The opposition, however, is voicing the opinion that Bulgaria should seize the opportunity to join with the allies. A question which has arisen with Turkey over the seizure by Turkey of a number of Bulgarian railway cars loaded with goods. Sofia has lodged a protest against this action. Roumania may be affected by a change of fortune in the battles in middle Galicia.